TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Baty's Torater The Tiete. Maverly's Theatre Fon on the Bristol. Beater & Bint's Connect Hall-Concert. fison Square Theatre—Hast Kirks. Propolitan Concert Wall, Broadway, 1th av. and that st Signified Theatre—Our Centlemen Friends. Theatre Comique—Mailigan Guard Picals.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Wattack's Theatre-Grim Goldin.

Windsor Theatre-A Contrated Case

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-idential canvass of 1880 Tax Son will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice President, Hascock and Excuse, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. If will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of kep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sens

and patriousin.

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send The WERELT SUN to clubs, or single sub

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

The Truth Precisely.

From a Speech by TROMAS A. HENDRICKS, at Marion, Inclinia Garfield's nomination means the endorse ment and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who oc cupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Beturning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

The New York Democracy.

The Republican party of New York was organized in the summer of 1855. At the ction in the following autumn the Know-Nothings carried their State ticket. Since then we have had twenty-four general elections. In ten of these the Republicans succeeded in electing their entire State ticket, in ten the Democrats did the same thing, while in the remaining four contests a portion of each list of candidates was chosen.

These facts show that New York is a clos and doubtful State. Its varied political history affords striking illustrations of the ease with which a party that is numerically in the ascendant can throw away its power by splitting itself into quarrelling factions. During the last fifty years the results of general elections have been more frequently determined in New York by controversies within the ranks of parties than in any other State of the Union.

It will be profitable for the Democrats of New York to study these truths, for they are fitted to teach them a useful lesson. If the leaders on all sides are really and heartily bent upon carrying the State for HAN-COCK in November, they should consolidate their forces without delay, and turn all their weapons upon their Republican opponents.

A Strange Chapter.

Gen. Ganfield's experience as a candi date must be almost as bewildering as his experience in the Credit Mobilier matter, when, condemned by the committee and by the country, he implored Speaker BLAINE to "save" him and "the rest" by reappointing them to the posts they had previously held in the House.

GARPIELD was extremely eager for the Chicago nomination. He knew very well that HAYES, FOSTER, and DENNISON were planning the sacrifice of SEERMAN in a certain contingency; and he was quite willing to be tray his friend and accept the fruits of the and sheep being plentiful and cheap the transaction. Yet all accounts agree that his excitement during the ballot which resulted in his nomination was painful in the extreme. His face was pallid, and he was scarcely able to articulate. Why this extraordinary and peculiar agitation? He expressed but a part of his thoughts when he exclaimed, "My God! What will SHEB-MAN say?" He was thinking of the Credit Mobilier, of the DE GOLYER bribery, of the ealary grab, and of the many other jobs in which he had been engaged. This terrible record had not been brought before the Convention, because he came there hiding himself behind the candidacy of a friend. But Garriero bimself remembered it only too well. He knew that each word line of it would be raised in judgment against him, and that in each word and line there lay a just and fatal bar to his amifition. If defeated in consequence of these accusations, upon which various tribunals of his own party had rendered verdicts of guilty, he would be the only candidate for the Presidency ever rejected for pure personal corruption and total moral unfitness for the office. His conduct showed that he in some measure appreciated the situation. He would have spoken, but the voice stuck in his throat. He had eaten of the losane root, and although appreciating his perilous situation and manifestly shrinking from the ordeal before him, he was unable to say the word that might have saved his party and himself.

But Gen. GARFIELD's experience in somother respects is equally remarkable. Only four years ago he was conspicuously concerned in the perpetration of the Great Fraud, by which the will of the people was reversed and a candidate not elected was scated in the Presidential chair. He was a visiting statesman; he was one of the infa-

he was the personal representative of HAYES in the negotiation with certain Southern Representatives, wherein it was agreed on the one side that the fraudulent count should be completed, and on the other that CHAM-BERLAIN and PACKARD and the Republican party South should be abandoned to their fate. Yet the very men who were most forward in the business of the Fraud are the least forward in the campaign for GAR-FIELD. They regard him, HATES, and the whole Ohlo set as but little better than traitors. They abhor the treason to their Southern condjutors, to which GARPIELD privately pledged HAYES, and which HAYES

faithfully executed. But if the stalwarts who were not thieves ire cold, the stalwarts who were are excoedingly warm. If honest Republicans fall away from the Credit Mobilier standard in the hands of this typical Christian statesman, the convicts and jobbers, whose names and offences are a killing reproach to any party which tolerates them, crowd into their places. WILLIAMS, ROBESON, and BELENAP are at the front; PATTERSON is on the stump; COLFAX is the companion of the candidate in the old line of business at Chautauqua, as he was before the Poland committee; Joyce makes the songs of the campalgn; while notorious robbers and carpetbaggers, indeed all manner of regues, crowd their most important conferences.

Russian Power in the Pacific.

The strained relations between the Governments of Pekin and St. Petersburg, growing out of the Kuldja question, have given rise, among other warlike preparations, to a large increase of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. In what harbors will this fleet find its base of supplies, and how much pressure could the Muscovite forces be expected to exert on the northeast frontier of China? An answer to this question, furnished by some data printed in the Edinburgh Review, will disclose the extent and the value from a strategic point of view, of the great accessions of territory lately gained by Russia in that quarter.

Few persons are aware that the original home of the Mantchus, who gave the reigning dynasty to the Middle Kingdom, has, within the past twenty years, passed al most wholly under the Czar's control. The first encroachments of the Muscovites on the original dwelling place of his race seem to have been nearly coincident with the establishment of the first Mantchu Emperor at Pekin. It was only after a contest of two hundred years, however, that Russia became dominant in the region of the Amoor, which, with its affluents, drains a basin covering more than 700,000 square miles. Up to the junction of the Amoor with the Usuri, the great river forms the frontier between the dominions of the Czar and Chinese Tartary; but between this point and the Gulf of Tartary, both banks of the Amoor are now Russian territory. The river Usuri, which flows in a northeast direction from Corea, is the western limit of the great tract acquired by Gen. IGNATIEF for Russia through the treaty negotiated in November, 1860. The river Tumen is now the southern boundary of Russia in these parts, and divides the new Amoor province from the Corean peninsula. This territory was rounded off by a treaty with Japan in 1875, whereby the latter country ceded to Russia the southern portion of the island of Saghallen. We are told by Mr. RAVENSTEIN, who has lately visited the country, that the region through which the lower part of the Amoor flows, is on the whole fertile and inviting, the banks being clothed with forests of useful trees, and the fertility of the soil being proved by the ease with which cereals and garden vegetables are grown by settlers and the garrisons of the several stations. It appears, too, that a coal field containing, no the tertiary coal of the Chinese scaboard, but jurassic coal of superior quality, strikes straight across the Amoor basin. The chief value of these late acquisitions of territory lies, however, for the moment, at least, in the fact of their conferring the long-coveted advantage of accessible harbors on the Pacific, in a comparatively temperate latitude. where navigation is impeded by ice for only three or four months during the year. In-

tains numerous fine harbors and inlets.

The whole coast of the inland Guif of Tar-

tary, which is fenced off from the Okhotsk

Sea by the great island screen or natural breakwater of Saghalien, is indented with places of secure and easily defended anchorage. Twenty miles up stream from the mouth of the Amoor estuary, which forms the northern limit of the gulf, stands Nikolayevsk. This, the early capital of the maritime region, had, at last accounts, a population, including the garrison, of 5,000. It is frozen in for several months every year, and the same may be said of Castries Bay about a hundred miles further south, which lies near the bend of the Amoor, before the latter turns from its eastward course due north. Passing over several harbors of no mall merit, we come to Olga Bay, which is south of the forty-fourth parallel, and in whose inner harbor the largest vessels can find shelter from all winds. The settlement at this place is said to be busy and thriving, farming being carried on and cat-Still further south we reach a harbor pronounced by all observers one of the finest in the world. This is Vladivostok, or the Dominion of the East," situated in a deep bight formed in the coast line some seventy or eighty miles from the mouth of the Tu en River. Here there is a snug outer anchorage, called the Eastern Bosporus, from which runs an inner harbor termed the Golden Horn, some three miles long, and not much above half a mile wide, where the largest ships can ride within a few yards of the shore. The peculiar form of this port makes it capable of protection by torpedoes and batteries, and its strategic position in regard to Japan, the Corea, and China must render it a most important station in the event of any troubles in the East. A dockyard was established here some time ago, and the regular garrison intended to recruit the crews of the Siberian division of the fleet consists of a so-called equipage or livision of seamen, which answers to a regiment of soldiers, and numbers 2,500 men. According to latest accounts this garrison had been notably augmented, and large military and naval supplies had been collected in the port. We should mention that the harbor of Viadivostok is only frozen over from late in December to the middle of February. Nor should we overlook the fact in measuring the importance of this point as a base of operations, that there has been for some years a line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Viadivostok, which is laid enthely on Russian territory. As regards the means of transportation from the interior, It appears that the Amoor Steam Navigation Company possesses a large fleet of steamers and burges, by which during the summer months men and munitions could be easily and swiftly conveyed from

the cities of western Siberia. In the winter

though less comfortable, inasmuch as sledges everywhere traverse the snow-cov-

ered ground. The men and the ships stationed in the new province of the Amoor belong to the so-called Siberian fleet, whose officers and seamen are jengaged for a longer term of service and receive higher pay than in other sections of the Russian navy. The ships of this squadron numbered, until recently, five sea-going cruisers, and nearly twenty transports, gunboats, and river steamers These have been supplemented, however, according to the latest news, by five vessels of large dimensions, and it is further arranged that the well-built and rapid ocean steamers, purchased during the Turkish war, and which now ply between Odessa and Vladivostok, via the Suez Canal, shall remain out, should their presence in the Pacific seem desirable. In addition to this Siberian squadron, the Russians have also under an independent command a regular division of ships in Chinese waters, which formerly consisted of a large cruiser as flagship and four or five smaller vessels. This fleet, too, within a few months, has been powerfully reenforced by two ironclads and three swift and well-armed cruisers of the latest modern type. While such are the naval resources of Russia in this quarter, the military force maintained in the Amoor region has for some time numbered 15,000 men, two-thirds of whom are to be found in or near the coast ports. In May last an ordinance directed the formation of four battalions of riflemen from among the settlers, and according to still later accounts a large body of Cossacks has been ordered to the country in consequence of the threatening aspects of the relations of Russia with the Celestial empire.

A consideration of these facts cannot fail to show the remarkable strength of the Muscovite military and naval position in the North Pacific. In the case of a singlehanded contest with China, provoked by the Kuidja difficulty, Russia would probably be able to effect a formidable diversion by military operations on the northeast frontier, directed against Pekin itself, and by a blockade of one or more of the treaty ports.

A Ridiculous Eulogy.

Mr. CHARLES H. BELL of Exeter, New Hampshire, recently made a speech, which he concluded with the following extravagant eulogy on the Republican candidate for President:

"All that is noble in Grayr, all that is tender and lovable in Blains, all that is honest and manly in Jou SHERMAN, is concentrated in the splendid manhood and erfect character of James A. GARFIELD."

What ridiculous stuff! If GARFIELD com bines all that is noble in GRANT and all that is honest in JOHN SHERMAN, then we think GRANT'S stock of nobility and SHERMAN'S stock of honesty must be extremely small. As to all that is lovable in BLAINE, we understand Mr. BLAINE to be an amiable and agrecable man. So also may GARFIELD be. But the questions pertinent to the issue when a man's fitness for the Presidency is under discussion are:

Is he honest? Is he capable?

Is he well grounded in constitutional law, and imbued with sound political principles? GARFIELD'S course in Congress has caused many of the most intelligent and fairest Republicans to concede that he is not honest.

As to his capability, the more he possess: so long as he is dishonest, the more dangerous he is. A man who will virtually take a bribe, as

he is proved to have done, as a legislator, has no respect for the Constitution, and can possess but little principle. What does Mr. Bell mean by pronouncing

such a man a "perfect character?"

Political Predictions.

On one point the two parties are just about on a par, and that is hurrahing over a victory before it is won.

Thus the announcements run: Republican Paper-Mr. Jones, who is probably better acquainted with the condition of political affairs in Indiana than any other man in the State, paid a visit to the Republican Headquarters yesterday, and communicated the gratifying intellideed, the southernmost gulf of the newly gence that the State is sure for GARPIELD ceded region lies in the latitude of the Gulf and ARTHUB. The Democrats already give of Lyons, or of Massachusetts Bay, and con-

Democratic Paper-Mr. SMITH, who is probably better acquainted with the condition of political affairs in Indiana than any other man in the State, paid a visit to the Democratic Headquarters yesterday, and communicated the gratifying intelligence that Indiana is sure to go for HANCOCK and ENGLISH. The Republicans already give it up.

Political predictions are cheap, and are generally but the expressions of the prophet's wishes.

Nobody can tell who will be President until after election-nor then, either, if an unconstitutional Electoral Commission is to intervene.

When somebody who knew as little of GARFIELD's record as the men who subsequently voted for him suggested his name as a means of breaking the deadlock in the Convention, the leading Republican newspaper of Ohio warned the party not to touch it. That name, it said, was stained all over with corruption, and would not stand the fire of the press for a fortnight. But the warning came too late, and GARFIELD was nominated as the only way of escape from GRANT. And now the GRANT men are inclined to let the people who nominated him elect him-if they can.

We copy some remarks about Gen. GAR-FIELD from the Newton Republican, a newspaper published in one of the large towns near Bos ton. The paragraphs are worth reading. A good many other Republican newspapers, i they had honest courage, would advise their readers to vote for Gen. HANGOCK, rather than for a candidate who has taken bribes and sworn falsely. A good many Republican voters outside the Newton Republican's circle of readers have already determined to do that thing. The Newton Republican is a party newspape The Republican ticket is still kept at the head

of its columns. The Bankers' Association, which held its annual gathering at Saratoga the past week, finds itself something in the position of the anti-slavery societies after the war; that is, with one of its principal objects of existence taken away. The President, Mr. MITCHELL of Milwaukee, remarked that with the resumption of specie payment, "largely, if not entirely due," he claimed, "to the cordial and organized effort and cooperation of the banks and bankers of the United States," one of the great purposes of the association had been achieved. Still, the problems of finance and of banking are end less, and the bankers found enough to talk about at their late meeting, and not a little new legislation to suggest.

It is long since memorial blocks have been contributed to that monstrous commemorative chimney, the Washington monument; and even of those contributed years ago, less than a third have yet been set. Perhaps, : ow that the work has been resamed, it is fortunate that the fashion of contributing material has died out, mous eight on the Electoral Commission; travelling is scarcely less expeditious, for the variety of substance was very great. A

pillar five hundred feet high needs to have its lower layers able to stand a heavy weight, and the desire to contribute distinctive stones from dal local quarries, whatever their strength s building material, might have been carried o extremes, had not the long neglect of the monument caused this rage to die out. As it is the caution which has now replaced the foundations with stronger ones, which has out down the proposed height of the shaft from 600 feet to 550, and is to make the last fifty feet only a light pyramidal cap of glass and iron, has also lecreed that mere slabs of the remaining eighty odd memorial stones shall be used on he inner surface of the monument-enough to contain the inscriptions, without detracting rom the strength of the structure. A good deal of time, labor, pride, and cost in cutting and orwarding huge blocks might have been saved.

George Washington's memory would have been just as well off. While tunnelling under rivers is going or apace in various parts of the world, a greater enterprise is contemplated beneath the English Channel. On both the English and the French shores shafts have been sunk for the purpose of testing the character of the soil and rock The French shaft has temporarily suspended operations, from some difficulties not insurmountable; the English shaft, sunk ninety feet between Folkestone and Dover, has been, inspected and found satisfactory thus far by M. Lion Say and the French engineers; and now some very deep headings will be driven. These experiments will be watched with interest by timorous and seasich travellers, whose desire to cross the channel is thwarted by fears of shipwreck or qualms. The cost of the submarine tunnel will be prodigious, particularly if the drilling should prove difficult; but the rallway travel through it will perhaps pay the nterest thereon. The English and French rallways which would profit by the enterprise furnish the funds for the experiments.

The Cologne Cathedral has been rather longer in building than our brand-new cathedrais on Fifth avenue and at Garden City, the first workmen employed upon it having been dead now for some six centuries; but then there is considerably more of it. That the money for the completion of this Catholic emple should have been chiefly supplied by the treasury of a Lutheran Emperor, individual Protestants, German and other, also ontributing, is not the least interesting part of the affair.

This is to certify that the editor of the Boston Herald is a perfect gentleman. It is understood that his name is PULSIFER.

STILL FOR HANCOCK!

A Cable Letter from George Wilkes, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please say or me that I will be in New York by the 20th of nex October to prosecute a set of daring libels published in spisen for my late article in your columns supporting Inneced. The trick will fail. I will continue to suppor fancock, and will convict the libelier. If I am an exile, it will be known when I am at home.

Please also ask how I became possessed of Broderick's

estate if the will suits were not decided in my favor. ohn McKeon is New York's oldest District Attorney and knows my every public act since beyhood. Let him

e asked about me.

Last summer I presided for several months over the And alumner I presented for several motins over the Spiris of the Times, of which I am still equally proprietor. All others of the charges are equally false. They were originally essected by a band of burglars and forgers, whom I brought to justice, and were put forth through an unprincipled fool. I have prosecuted libeliers till friends have entreated me to let them alone. Once I brought two to their kness for merry before Judge. rought two to their knees for merer before Judg Ingraham. He told them they must first appeal to me. I pardoned them, and they have been libelling me ever PARIS, Aug. 15.

Truth from a Republican Newspaper. From the Newton Republican, Aug. 14. The testimony of Oakes Ames that Garfield agreed to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier is re-

orded, as is also the statement that Carfield receive \$520 as dividends from those shares, knowing that it was a dividend; and we believe Mr. Ames told the truth, all the blographers in the country to the contrary, notwith Is there any good reason why Republican voters, wh believe in honest practices and the selection of clean men for administering the Government, should support

one man who has been guilty of bribe-taking, when they have refused to support another equally corrupt?
The better portion of the Republican party were opposed to the nomination of James 6. Blaine because of the very strong evidence of his guittin receiving a bribe from the Credit Mobilier. Is it consistent for this portion of the party to look with any more favor upon James A. Garfield, against whom the evidence s just as strong that he too was guilty of a like offeree! Hardly a day passes that we do not hear some good-natured Republican—offertimes prominent business men—express himself as being dissatisfied with the ticket, but that "we ought to make the best of it;" and we respectfully ask these gentlemen if they would be witting to act on the same principle when employing a monkeeper, whom they know to be dishonest, to take charge of their each? Of course the answer would be in

If the honest voters of the country-men who desire the presperity and happiness of the whole people, regardless of party-really want to "make the best" of the situation, it seems to us that there are but two ways by their votes for Hancock, or to vote for some Republican statesman with a clean record, like Edmunds, or what will be bester, perhaps, "make the best of it" by not

What Logan Said.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You don't quite give Logan's "curi." Here it is: "If the Lincoin hirelings should endeavor to pars through south-ern lilinois in an attempt to invade and coerce the South, they would have to pass over the dead bodies of the sons of Egypt." Yours, AN EUFFILM.

The War on the Fraudulent Medical Colleges PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—At the August term of the United States District Court, which began here to-day, true bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against Dr. John Buchanan, charged with devising s scheme to defeaud and with using the mail for illegit a scheme to defraud and with using the mail for illegiti-mate purposes. The Coroner's jury this morning inves-ingated the case of William Hammond, a colored child, whose death occurred reversal weeks ago, in which Ir-David Wright, one of Butharan's graduate, gave a cer-tificate of death from "collary furthm." Evidence was produced to show that the child really sled from natural causes. The verject consured Dr. Wright for prescribing as an impushined physician of the begins diploma Bi-der of the collary further than the collary further than equally guilty as Dr. Wright, and called the attention of the District Attorney to this and similar cases which bring disgrace to the medical profession.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

New Letters of Sainte-Benvo-Benve and Religion Gallantry and its Con-sequences Sainte-Benve and Victor Hugo. PARIS, Aug. 4.-The new volume of the orrespondence of the famous French critic.

Sainte-Beuve, which has just been published by Callmann Lévy, will considerably modify on certain points the opinion of Sainte-Beuve as a man which people may have formed from the two volumes of letters which have already appeared. During his lifetime, the public occupied themselves but little about the great critic's personality. He supplied them every Monday with ideas enough to engage their attention during the rest of the week and, except in literary circles, little was known about his private life. Since his death, however, his memory has been delivered up to the tender mercles of his numerous secretaries, one of whom, Mr. Pons, has not hesitated to lift more than the hem of the veil which concealed the Progularities of a man whose strong passions were never re-strained by the bonds of marriage. These semi-scandalous revelations, together with the gilmpees of his mode of life and thought afforded by the first two volumes of his letters, have created a very unfavorable impression regarding Sainte-Beuve as a man. Indeed, it had been better if most of the facts which have been disclosed had been left in oblivion, and if Sainte-Bouve's name had gone down to posterity adorned only with his literary glory. But still, although the life of a man of letters is, generally speaking, devoid of incident and more or less common place, people are always curious to pry into the inmost workings of his heart and soul, to know something about the ordinary details of his existence. Few books are more interesting than the elder Disraeli's volumes of literary anecdote. Sainte-Beuve's correspondence from the be-

ginning of his career until the day of his death bears the trace of but one sole and unique passion, the passion for literature. He was born to be a critic, and we shall look in vain even in his earliest letters for those generous illusions and that charming unreason which, according to all tradition, ought to characterize life at the wentieth year. He was a man of precedious maturity and premature old age. His head was always more active than his heart, and love disturbed his senses rather than his soul.

The new volume of correspondence contains letters from the date 1818 up to that of 1869, the year of Sainte-Beuve's death, so that although is the third installment of correspondence that has been published, it enables us to glance through the great critic's career once more from beginning to end, and to modify our opinions, if modification be needed, chemin fairant. Sainte-Beuve was born in 1804 at Boulogne. The town has commemorated the fact in giving his name to a quay and a café. He was a posthumous child, and his mother, a lady of semi-English origin, devoted her whole life to her son. At the age of fourteen, he persuaded her to go and live in Paris in order that he might pursue his studies there, and in order to do so she laid a heavy strain on her narrow means. It has been remarked that, in spite of her constant devotion and untiring affection, Saints-Beuve does not seem to have felt any very strong attachment for her. This, if it were really the case, would be very remarkable on the part of a Frenchman. It is a curious fact, however, that at a time when it was the fashion in France to celebrate one's mother in verse, Sainte-Beuve, who was a poet of no mean order, was an excep tion to the rule. All that we flud on the subject in his poetical works is the following almost omiculty dry line and a half:

Elle mourra pourtant. Although it appears that Mme. Sainte-Beuve was a woman of very ordinary intelligence whose principal care was darning her son's socks, it was with some reluctance that one came to the conclusion that he had no strong feeling for her. In the present volume of letters we find more frequent references to her, and especially one letter on the occasion of her death in the year 1850, which inclines one to modify one's opinion about the absence of affection The letter is written to an old schoolmate and constant friend, the Abbé Barbe, to whom alone, perhaps, Sainte-Beuve ever opened his heart-It is a true or du cour. After announcing the sad event, he says: "I thought myself alone before; and I perceive to-day only that I am truly alone, and that I no longer have any one behind me. Netther have I any one before me, for I have allowed to pass the senson of marriage and of these bonds which unite to the future Of late I have thrown myself more than ever into work; it is a way of beguiling time; and if in the eyes of those who, like you, have high belief, it is only a pulliative, it is nt least the most honorable and the least prejudicial that one could choose. The belief. It is only a pullistive, it is not least the most honorable and the least prejudicial that one could choose. The work to which I have not a minute for the agreeable relations of life, and hardly for the indispensable duties of society." In a letter to M. do Lescure dated April, 1864, Scinte-Beuve speaks of the burdens of his high position in the world of letters. "I consider myself," he says," as a comedian obliged to play at an age when he ought to be receiving a retiring pension, and who sees no end to his engagement. I bear a gradge somewhat (I admit it in a whisper), not against the public, on whose conduct generally I have only to congratulate myself, but against our society such as it exists, when I think that a man who has been working and printing for the past forty years that is the exact figure sees nimself condemned to continue indefinitely, without anybody thinking that each week he gecomplishes a low de force, and that while sometimes he is the first to be amused by it, he runs the risk of snapping a muscle some fine day. The physique is everything, even in the intellect, and my physique is horribly strained every week. Every Tuesday morning I go down into a well, which I do not leave until Friday night at I know not what hour." All Sainte-Bouve is he these letters—his constant melaucholy, his religious doubts, his incessant literary labor. The question of religion is one which frequently recurs in the volume in his letters to his friend larbe, by far the most interesting of the new collection. He and the abbid had been boys together, and in spite of their different pursuits they corresponded regularly several times a year until Sainte-Beuve died. It is in the letters to the Abbid Barbe that wesses Sainte-Beuve applying the scaipel to his soul, as well as tracing the development of his political and interary ideas. In the first letter to the abbid, lated 1823 (Sainte-Beuve was then seventeen years of age), we find him deeply engaged in the study of the memoirs relating to the French Revolut such as the content of the first state of the first state of the first state of the same of th

think thus and to place happiness in a higher and more reserved spinere. Then returning to the old, old story of his spiritual state, he says; "Unfortunately my life, while seeming socially to be becoming regulated and consolidated, has, internally, gone on very much hap-hazard; and the thousand petities, current distractions, faults acquired, the very weight of the past, are of a nature to prevent of to smoother whatever feeble serious inclinations one may have at times. I am conscious of the evil, since I write to you as I do, and yet I continue, deteriors sequent, because the waves drift and my bark has no anchor." This self-analysis of the spiritual Sainte-Beuve, atruggling against his strong passions, is interesting in the extreme, and his letters to the Abb Barbs should be read in the way of commentary upon certain passages of his history of Fort Royal, on which he was engaged all this time. In 1865 he confesses once more to his friend the abb that he bad never succeeded in forming for himself any faith or conviction in religious matters which did not fail to plees immediately. Finally, as it will be remembered, he was buried according to his express wish without any religious ceremony.

In several letters in this new collection, Sainta-

any religious ceremony.

In several letters in this new collection, Sainta-Beuve alludes to his strong passions. These passions were the cause of a queer bit of scandal. The reader has already seen that Victor Hugo and Sainte-Beuve became neighbors. They also became close friends, and Sainte-Beuve used to read his verses before the famous "Cennele," of which Victor Hugo was the Jupiter Olympius in his apartment in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. The manners of the Cenacle were odd and largely tinctured with Celtic effusiveness. There was always much kissing and embracing and tear shedding, and the members called each other by their Christian names, and it was only at the extress prohibition of "the master" that they refrained from calling Mme. Victor Hugo Addle. The only signs of this intimacy of Sainte-Beuve with Victor Hugo are to be found in his poetry, and in one feuilleton in Le Close, I believe, on the "Odes et Ballades. Why in his critical writings is Sainte-Beuve silent about those works, both in verse and in prose, which were producing a revolution in literature? How is it that the master critic has nothing to say about Hernani, La Légende des Siccles, or Les Missrailes? There can be now no indiscretion in stating that in his relations with Mme. Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve explains that during the twenty years that had passed since the cereonstance particulier referred to above, he could not write on Victor Hugo as an independent critic should write without securing to violate an ancient friendship, or without having the air of wishing to renew it. When Victor Hugo were him or to praise him, because his praise would be accompanied by too many restrictions, which would appear offensive to a man of great talent in misfortune; or else, a suppressing all scribes would appear offensive to a men of great talent in misfortune; or else, a suppressing all scribes would have been or had the honor of speaking with the Emperor Stephen of the subject of examination. Sainte-Beuve refused to his reading some of his conf

THEODORE CHILD.

GARFIELD AND BOSS SHEPHERD. The Paving Contract Awarded "Abso as a Personal Favor to Garfield."

Washington, Aug. 11.—A former member of the Board of Public Works gives a very interesting account of the De Goiyer case from the official standpoint. This member of the Board says that not only was the De Goiyer contract awarded upon the request of Gen. Gardield, but that this request was preterred before Boas Shephord only. Gen. Gardield never appeared before the Board at all. No brief in the case was ever flied. At one meeting of the Board afterward this member of the Board protested against the De Goiyer contract.

It will be remembered that there was in all contracts made with the Board authority to cancel the said contracts for good and sufficient cause. This member of the Board insisted that this pawement is a swindle from the beginning to the end. It is absolutely worthless. It is downright robbery to allow this rotten contract to go any further.

This was very severe language, and naturally made a sensation in the Board meeting. The whole affair was quieted, however, by a few words from Boas Shepherd. Said he: "Gentiemen, it is idde to discuss the merite of that contract or pavement. It was given absolutely as a personal favor to Gen. Garfield. He is Chair-Provi the Chicago Pinter.

men, it is idle to discuss the merits of that con-tract or pavement. It was given absolutely as a personal favor to Gen. Garfield. He is Chair-man of the House Committee on Appropria-tions. If that contract is annulled we will have endless trouble in getting new appropriations. Some will fail utterly. We cannot afford to raise our hands in this matter.

After this very plain talk from the Boss, there was nothing more to be said. The member of the Board who related the above incident is a resident of this city, and will make affidavit to the above if necessary.

A Mighty Queer Lake. From the Springheld Republican.

Spokano Falls, Washington Territory, claims that a medical lake a mile and a half long that would tree satisfied even Ponce de Leon's search for the founting of youth. The water is clear and of a dark color, and, besides uring skin diseases of men and besaus, lays out servous suring skin diseases of men and besaus, lays out servous suring skin diseases, presented in the part of the servous colors. It is a suring skin to the servous colors, it is shown in the servous servous suring skin the only and the is sustained as a species of jelly red. The lake has no visible outlet, and, although fed by several small streams, never sucreams or decreases in ske, in the skip tiest breeze the water isshes into a foam which makes a superior soap, and aimost anything can be decreased in the lake much better than by the most powerful chemicals.

Two Gallant West Pointers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In your compilation of distinguished officers who graduated at West Point, you have overlooked two as brave and gallant soldiers as ever drew sabre in defence of the Uni obert C. Buchanan, Lieutenaut-Colonel of the Founded States Infautry and Major-General of Voluntee in old classinate of Elbert E. Lee of Confederate fame if one time in command of the Fifth Military Engine and David A. Russell (Lapian of Company K. Fourth Intel States Infantry, Majordeneral of Volunteers, who was kind at the battle of Winnelwetr, usage 1986. Block was kind at the battle of Winnelwetr, usage 1986. Block

A member of Co. R. Fourth U. S. L. for ten years.

Six Veterans Answered. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; We are You are entitled to no land warrants. You can each emestend 160 acres of surveyed public lands, and the length of time served by you in the army will be de-

ducted from the five years' residence on the land necessary to secure a title. Colored Rebel Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Garbeid said, in his speech at the Pitth Avenue Hotel, that suchod never heart of a traitor in a black skin. Now, I show of several necross who foliahs gallantly on the Confederate cuties. One of them was wounded everal times. He consisted and the part he look in the great struggle between the State.

An Inquiry Concerning a Queer Disease TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why I that none but the wearthy excepting ladles and cirry see, have the alleged discuss known as hay lever!

Awatous Inquisza.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

A.M. Frens. Apply for campaign documents to the Democratic National Committee, 198 Fifth agents. New York rity, or to the Democratic State Committee of your win State. John Henry — A voter must conform to the law a regin ating the exercise of the choice franchise in the Rasis it which he offers to write. In New York State no person an vote for a candidate for any office university has lived in the State for one year, in the county four months, an

Garffeld's Hymn. A charge to keep I have,

Myself to glority!
If I my tottering cause would save,

uon at which he offers to vote.

Then I must mind my eye. Arm me with realous care,

Lest I myself betray. And, talking sometimes unawars. Sould give myself away.

-From an official return it appears that in June last there were 3.011 fires in Bussis, and of these 441 were proved to have been the work of incendiaries. -August Dehn was sentenced to six nonths' imprisonment in Baltimore for dry

on the complaint of his mather. Before his term was over she died and left him by will \$10,000. -The herring fishing on the east coast of Scotland is the most successful on frecord. It has been found impossible to cure all the fish caught, and tous have been carted to the manure merchants.

-Two daughters of Gen. Banks will soon cross the Atlantic-one as the bride of a young clergy-man, who goes to a mission in China, while the other is bound for Paris, where she will study for the stage.

-The newspapers of New Orleans are seflously discussing the advisability of lynch law for that city. Although they condemn such a course, they say that the lawless element is far more powerful than the police, and that something must be done should -A "Saturday to Monday" ticket from

Rome to Vesuvius is now "all the go" in the Eiernal City, and a large restaurant has been established on the mountain, at the foot of the cone, for the benefit of excursionists, to which a telegraph office is attached. -Chicago has a new industry, a hospital for diseased and orphan birds. Mrs. A. F. Moir is the chief physician and matron of the institution, and is also head nurse and instructor in chief to young birds. There are medical, surgical, and obstetric wards, an asylum

for the blind, and an orphan department. -A handsome writing table has been made at the command of Queen Victoria out of a portion of the timber of the old Arctic ship Repulse, which was lately broken up. Her Majesty intends to present it to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the Resolute."

-Lord Eldon is desirous of emulating Lothair. His new church at Kingston, in Dorsetshire, which was opened the other day by the Bishop of Salisbury, has taken several years to build, has cost \$175,000, and seats only 300 persons. Such extravagence would hardly have commended itself to his lordship's great grandfather, the Chancellor

-Thanks to Lord Ardilaun, Dublin is at last in possession of a people's park, the "Phaynix," iying outside the city boundaries. More than £20,003 have been spent in planting and embelishing St. Stephen's Green, and a flat and uninteresting enclosure has been changed into a instefully pretty park, with avenues, sylvan nooks, and cool stretches of water.

-At regular intervals the Indian public is says a Calcutta telegram, comes from the neighborhood of Poons, where it is said that the police have arrested a man on the information of his being the archrebel and murderer of Cawnpore. There seems, however, to have been little foundation for the belief, as the prisoner has been released on ball of 500 rupees.

-A young man from Texas married a girl in North Carolina, and then proposed to leave her while he worked his way back to his Texas home, in the hope of there earning money enough to send for her. She said, however, that she would rather accompany him afoot. out their good appearance gained for them considerable help slong the way, and for the last fifty miles they rode triumphantly in a carriage, provided by an enthusiastic

-The French Government, it is said, is scriously occupied with the consideration of a tranck under Mont Blanc, and has commissioned M. de Lepi-naye, Inspector of Estiways, to draw up a comparative report as to the various passages through the Alps that are either completed or in prospect, stating the advan-tages and disadvantages of each as to distance, gradiants, and cost of construction. The Mout Bianc route bas an advantage of 40 kilometres over the Simplon route, of 52 over the 84. Gottland, and of 72 over the Mont Cenis routes.

-Two men and a woman were convicted of murder at Datroit mainly on the evidence of Mary J. Smith, their sister, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. They have now been in prison four years. Mrs. Smith was lately taken with an incurable disease. When told that recovery was impossible, she said that her tea-timosy in the murder case was false, and that the prisoners were imposent. She was herself the guilty person. This statement she swore to with the greatest solemnity. Still, it is believed that the verdict was correct, and that the dying woman, through sympathy for her incarcerated. slatives, sought to secure their release by a final lin.

-Otsego is the best stocked lake in the country. Six or seven years ago a few residents establabed a hatching house on the shores, and turned into the water therefrom 150,000 bass, and nearly as many rout. The State hatcheries subsequently afforten them their annual supply. Altogether, they have put into the ake more than 1,500,000 artificially hatched fish of various kinds, not including 2,000 land-locked salmon and 500 Hackensack smelts, which as yet have given no account of of themselves. Private individuals expended over \$5,000. A Mr. Thayer took twenty-one lake trout in Jane that weighed fifty pounds. Rock bass, perch, pickerel, and an occasional black bass are now the bulk of the angler's eatch, one man alone taking 166 at one sitting.

-The vehement opposition offered by the Bonaparte family to the engagement contracted some months ago by Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mile, Blanc. principal beliese to the enormous fortune amassed by the late high priest of rouge-et-noir at Monaco, ha is fixed for the first of October next. The mother of the future Princess has caused a splendid villa to be erected for the young couple in the Gasine of Florence, winner they will repair at the conclusion of their honeymoot Prince Boland holds a commission in the republican y destitute of private means, has hitherto contrived to live upon his pay. By his marriage he will become the

wealthiest scion of the house of Bonaparte -One of the extraordinary and unaccountable panies which every now and then break out in dif-ferent parts of India appears to be now prevsiting in Madras city. A rumor has got abroad, and is firmly beheved in by the lower classes of the natives, that the Government is about to secrifice a number of human be-ings in order to insure the safety of the new harbor works, and has ordered the police to seize victims in the streets. So thoroughly is the idea implanted that people are afraid to venture out after nightfall. There was a similar scare in Calcutta some seven or eight years ago. when the Hooghly Bridge was being constructed. The natives then got hold of the idea that Mother Ganges, indignant at being bridged, had at last consented to submit to the insult on the condition that each pier of the struc-ture was founded on a layer of children's heads.

-The town of Szegedin in Lower Hungary has for some time past been annoyed by a numerous tribe of gypsius who, frequently expelled from its precincle, returned thither again and again, never failing to annex a considerable amount of personal property during their sejourns. Innumerable complaints reached the Chief of the Police from the townsfolk with whose chat tels the Zigeuner persisted in making free, and that offi-cial was sorely perplexed how to deal with his unwelcome visitors, when one day a brilliant idea struck him. Hungarian gypsies reloice in luxuriant locks; so the astute Stadthauptmann took the especially offending tribe into custody-men, women, and children-and, summoning the town barbers to bis assistance, commanded them. orthwith to shave the heads of his swarthy captives irrespective of age or sex. His orders were carried out to the letter; and in a few minutes the whole tribe, while polls as smooth as billiard balls, were convexed to the town years, in a state of indescribable dis-

... The results of the elections of Aug. 1 in France show that out of 1.412 seats in the Councils-100, or at the Republicans obtain approximately 200. Part of the matter in another form, the Bonapartists, Resembles, and Clericals coalesced have lost one third of their forces. Among their most preminent defeats are threed of Prince Napoleon in Coreica, M Peraldi, the prince of agent of the Cassagnace, in the Gers, the Benerartes Admirai La Ronciere le Noury, M. Jerome David and the Duc de Padone, and the Morai Order Ministers, the Vicente de Meaux, and MM. Departe, Brunet, Nama, and Baragnon. M. Rouber was too well advised to try bis luck in Auvergne, but his friends, were deleated. All the Ministers who slood, MM. de Freyeinet, Coostans. Magnin, Jules Ferry, and Cochery, are elected. Chanzy and other Left Centre mea suspected of leanings to M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon were thrown out, and replaced by Gambethata. The Irreconcilate Radicals were successful in but very few places.

-No sooner does a Spanish prince or princess of the blood royal condescend to be born, than the august little stranger is called upon to play a conspicuous part is court coremonials of a very solemn and fatiguing character. The programme of action to be observed on such occasions has just been published at Madrid, in antictuation of a "happy event" expected to take place in the Palacio fical before the end of this month, and will doubtice be carried out to its minutest detail. Accordg to unciral prescriptions, the lying-in chamber of a inish queen may not have more than one door, which is communicate with a saloon in which the great offers of State deputations from both Chambers of the Cories imirals, marshala, and granders of Spain, are required o assemble when the Rody Surgeon of her Maiva's shall monance that the birth is at hand. This amount commit s made to the President of the Council and the Minister of fastice, who are confacted by the King in person title the Queen's bedroom, where the secondary efficiely communicates to them the state of affairs. The they, the their turn, impart to the inastrious gathering in the aforesaid saloon. The assembled dignitaries then walk patiently until the royal injunt "deigns to enfer the world." As soon as this important event takes place King carries the new-born labe into the saloon on a Roye birth is registered civilly, and the Cardinal Per India baptizes it in the palace chape. This estimates the yater this ceremony the bany if a tay is duston as all, and invested with the imagina of the Guidon Pieces.